CAUTION SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

unlighted buoys.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLL Darien, Darien River (31°22'N/081°26'W)

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast

Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. AUTHORITIES

(31°13'N/081°19'V

Hampton River Entrance

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927) The Georgia plane coordinate Grid, (east zone) is indicated on this chart at 20,000 foot intervals thus: _ + _ The last three digits are omitted.

NOTE A Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Savannah

HEIGHTS Heights in feet above Mean High Water

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST GEORGIA

ALTAMAHA SOUND

Mercator Projection Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 31°18' North American Datum of 1983

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 575, 1st Ed., Mar. 1927 C-1937-454 KAPP 245

Iso isophase OBSC obscured s seconds LT HO lighthouse Oc occulting M nautical mile St M statute miles DIA diaphone Q quick R red VQ very quick MICRO TR microwave tower FI flashing Ra Ref radar reflector WHIS whistle Mkr marker R Bn radiobeacon bk broken Cy clay sy sticky Miscellaneous:

Mo morse code

R TR radio tower

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical

ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported 21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

AIDS TO NAVIGATION Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to RADAR REFLECTORS Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been

omitted from this chart.

is impossible (33 CFR 153). NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at and U.S. Coast Pilot for details. Savannah, GA KEC-85 162.400 MHz Jesup, GA WXJ-28 162.450 MHz Brunswick, GA WWH-39 162.425 MHz supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

stances to the National Response Center via

1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S

Coast Guard facility if telephone communication

Report all spills of oil and hazardous sub-

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges. CAUTION Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

CAUTION

outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject The prudent mariner will not rely solely on HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation

some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the

navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations. Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard

JOINS CHARTS 11510 & 11507 JOINS CHART 11510 **19**' 45" 30" 15" **18**' 50" The controlling depth at Mean Lower Low Water ALTAMAHA The controlling depths are published period-Broadfield EGG HORIZONTAL DATUM Q

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North merican Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting rposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart. The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot. 1990 - 1997 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage B2 1979 - 1989 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage partial bottom coverage NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT 32 33 (precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203c, 224.103c; see note A) t Frederica National Monument (landing prohibited) To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots. 470.3 X 780.1 mm JOINS CHARTS 11506 & 11507 19' 45" 30" 15" 18' 50" JOINS CHART 11506

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence

Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in

This chart was distributed as a PDF (Portable Document Format). Printing PDFs may alter the chart scale, color, or legibility that may impact suitability for navigation. Printed charts provided by NOAA certified Print on Demand (POD) providers fulfill a vessel's requirement to carry a navigational chart "published by the National Ocean Service" in accordance with federal regulations, including but not limited to 33 C.F.R. 164.33(a), 33 C.F.R. 164.72(b), and 46 C.F.R. 28.225(a). POD charts meet stringent print standards and can be recognized by an official certification of authenticity printed on the chart. A list of POD providers can be found at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/pod